

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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John Barclay, by the skin of his teeth, obtained a stay of execution in Louisiana.

Bolivia would apparently like to have a few Japs to aid in that country's development.

Gen. Kornblott is running Pancho Villa a merry race in the frequency of his being killed.

Arizona is the twelfth state to go over the top for the federal prohibition amendment.

Mexico and Cuba have quit speaking as they pass each other by. Such naughty children!

Gen. Foch is earning the gratitude of the public by allowing somebody else to do the talking.

America has plenty of men, and the Kaiser is warned that they are full-grown men, not 16-year-old boys.

There is an assembling of the clans for a decisive test in Flanders. The allies appear confident of the outcome.

With girls in the elevators and soda fountains, it appears that mere man will soon become the seeker after his rights.

Germany has declared that she only wants a place in the sun. Along about August, however, she'll find the place rather warm.

If Admiral Sims says we are over the crest as regards the submarine menace, then we'll join together for a down-hill pull.

If the army age limit is raised to 55 years, it will afford an opportunity of testing out the belligerency of some of the warlike editors.

We are constrained to admit the Bristol Herald-Courier's insinuation that there may be a difference between a "wife" and a "woman."

The fact that Irishmen have raised \$1,000,000 to use against conscription is interesting news for political campaign managers, even in this country.

The declaration that Germany will hold out to the bitter end indicates that some conception of the outcome is gradually penetrating the boche intellect.

Last fall Ban Johnson wanted the American league exempted from the draft. But he is such a loyalist now that he jostles the others going the same way.

They're going to teach boys in one of the Cleveland schools to cook. Every boy should learn to cook. In twenty or thirty years it may be necessary as a measure of self-defense.

The Nashville Banner thinks it is not "a remote possibility" that Senator Ollie James "may be the nominee of his party in 1912." But we had supposed that danger was past.

To those who are throwing gibes at that town for voting dry Jacksonville might reply, in a paraphrase of the Maine slogan, that as goes Jacksonville so goes the state of Florida.

Xenia and Olga Romanoff, daughters of Nick Romanoff, have been doing the family laundry work of late. The Romanoff family will eventually be of some value to the world, if only as an example.

The Kaiser is in a strait. Not only is he calling upon Gott, but he now also invokes the spirit of his father. No further testimony is necessary that he is in earnest about it. If the stories accredited to Bismarck are true, the Kaiser would only approach the shrine of his father in case of an extremity.

The Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania in resolutions have declared: "The Kaiser is not and never has been a Lutheran." In other words, "Not every one that sayeth Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father, which is in heaven." The Lutheran church is now world-wide. It was founded in England, France and Italy four centuries ago, and is strong today in the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Russia, Australia, Canada and the United States, as well as in Germany. The Kaiser might profess membership in the reformed branch of this church, but, looked at in the broad view, this would not make him a member unless he is of real faith. It may be said in passing that he has done a good deal of harm to Lutheran churches along with others against which his artillery has been aimed.

MR. McADOO'S REPLY.

While on a speaking trip out west the chairman of a meeting referred to Mr. McAdoo as probably the next president. The secretary of the treasury, in his reply, indicated his exalted motives. He said:

"I would have infinite contempt for the man who in this great time sought to take advantage of any phase or aspect of this war to promote a personal ambition. I have no ambition for public office. I want nothing from my fellow-countrymen except the opportunity to do this job with all my power and capacity and then go back to private life. I am proud to say that I have three sons in the navy of the United States. I am in no different category from thousands of American fathers and thousands of American mothers who in this great time are making the supreme sacrifice that any man or woman can make, aside from dying themselves upon the battlefield—I am giving all my sons to my country. How can any man want anything in this time except to serve with all his might and main and give his very blood, in addition, if he can shorten this war and save the life of some American boy?"

"I speak feelingly about this, my fellow-countrymen, because I can not serve you as I want to serve you if my motives are ever suspected or if it ever should be supposed that I had a personal end in view. I must have your confidence and I must have the confidence of the American people if I am to do this job thoroughly; and if I have it, I want to keep it. I can not keep it and I would not deserve it if I have any selfish purpose to serve. In my humble judgment, as things stand today and as they may stand in 1920, there is only one man in America who deserves the great and exalted office of the presidency, and he is holding that office now."

Most Americans at this time would think unwillingly of any change in leadership, but if for any reason one were necessary into no hands better qualified would the directing rod fall than those of the speaker above quoted.

THE IRISH STEW.

On Aug. 4, 1914, when Great Britain declared war, Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in parliament, freely pledged the aid of his people. Sir Edward Grey then informed parliament that "Ireland was the one bright spot in the whole terrible situation." And the great English publicist, Chesterton, wrote that the "Irish attitude toward the war should make the English feel unworthy to kiss the hem of Ireland's garment."

It is not well to discuss the events which have brought the two peoples into suspicion and unfriendliness. They started out in the war as equal partners for the defense of the United Kingdom. John Dillon today represents any imputation of pro-Germanism on the part of the Irish. Even the indefinite postponement of the home rule legislation was accepted in Ireland, but no doubt this delay had something to do with the decline in recruiting in the southern counties. Now when Lloyd George voices the intention of his government to give self-government to Ireland, because as he says it can no longer be delayed without arousing questions of Britain's consistency in the world war, the unionist element in parliament is so strong as to secure a stay of action upon the bill. It is true the demands of Sinn Feiners for outright independence have raised a new issue and aroused serious doubts of Ireland's loyalty. Altogether it is a bad mess. The disappointment, no doubt, hastened the death of John Redmond. Dillon, his successor, appeals for American support of the nationalist party against the Sinn Feiners.

No doubt the Irish leaders would like to see a settlement all set out in a bond before they withdraw their opposition to conscription, but their well-wishers in America would like to see them accept conscription and enter wholeheartedly into the war, trusting in the sympathy of the allied world to bring them justice afterward.

SCORES A POINT.

We hold no brief for Gov. Dorsey or any other governor who may neglect to take every necessary step to abate the lynching disgrace in the south. But the Georgia governor scores a point when he insists that those who so heartily and justly condemn lynching should once in a while have something to say about the crimes which provoke it.

In our opinion, that is one reason why the anti-lynching crusade makes such poor headway. Persons lynched are held up as heroes and martyrs while their victims are left unwept, unhonored and unnamed. Justice should be made swift and sure, and then lynching should be suppressed with an iron hand.

Mr. Kuchmann was very generous in his peace terms to Rumania. A few trifles like "the use of the Danube, the railways, the cables and telegraph lines," along with the delivery of all the little country can "of cereals, oils and other products," were all that was required. Who said Germany exacts harsh terms?

The Memphis Commercial Appeal deals quite vigorously with what it terms "politics and job hunting" as illustrated in the middle over the West Tennessee Normal, which is situated at Memphis. And the colors in which it paints the efforts to get rid of Prof. J. W. Brister as president of the school are anything but alluring. There can be no proper defense of making our state schools a political asset. This is never done without injury to the schools. But the game, as modernly played, considers nothing sacred or immune.

THE "SINKLESS" SHIP.

A board which investigated the unsinkability of the worked-over steamer Lucia, at the instance of Secretary Daniels, is not much impressed with the novelty or utility of the idea. A summary of its findings is substantially as follows:

The prevention against sinking is of doubtful efficacy; the reduction in cargo capacity, both in bulk and dead weight, is very great; the length of time required for the installation of the floating device is, in each instance, considerable.

After rigging out the Lucia with so-called "buoyancy boxes," no test was ever made with an actual torpedo to ascertain whether the boat could be sunk, but it was shown that even in case it could not it would be practically helpless and could not be further navigated with speed or efficiency.

The "buoyancy boxes" mentioned are simply air-tight compartments which it was designed to attach in large numbers to the hulls of vessels. This would require time, even if effective—much more, according to the board's opinion, than a week, which was the estimate of the designer.

It may appear a trifle disappointing that dependable means have not been found for neutralizing the U-boat, but the quest has not been abandoned. In the meantime more ships are being built than it can sink. And no effort is being spared to destroy every submarine which is built.

STILL THE MOVEMENT SPREADS.

After a long fight, Jacksonville recently voted out whiskey. "It is said the proximity of the cantonment there had much to do with the result. Americans have quickly caught the point. Since the federal government has made it a crime to sell intoxicants to a soldier or sailor it is illogical to permit it to be sold to a future soldier or sailor, or one who has already served his country. And what is good for the soldier is good for the citizen."

By the way, one of the most significant developments with regard to the world-wide movement against liquor is reported in a recent issue of the London Times, which says that even Germany, whose people always have been attached to beer, has cut out the use of grain for brewing purposes. The United States continues to use 100,000,000 bushels of food grain every year for beer. Thirty thousand cars are tied up in the traffic. Immense quantities of coal are consumed. Labor which might well be used in essential production is employed. In Great Britain, despite the decrease in the consumption of grain for beer, under new regulations still 600,000 tons of food grain are used annually for that purpose.

Verily we should stop this waste. War's waste is enormous, unthinkable, but if the world will learn to live without alcohol it will be some recompense. And right now, food is necessary for the prosecution of the war—beer isn't.

BRIDGE TAKING SHAPE.

Bainbridge Colby, United States shipping commissioner, waxes enthusiastic in contemplation of the prospects. Summarized, one of his recent statements reads about as follows: "Fifty new ships of major size in June! More in July. Still more in August. We're going to choke the seven seas with American shipping!" And this doesn't take account of the smaller vessels being launched whose aggregate tonnage is considerable.

Mr. Colby is talking about American shipping only. There is a continual splashing of new vessels into the water from English shipyards. The submarine menace is in very truth being "held." Gradually the margin of increased tonnage over sinkings will grow wider. Gradually the "bridge" is becoming stabler and stronger. The need of shipping, while still great, promises soon to be displaced as the supreme issue of the war.

It hasn't been so very long that Von Tripitz and the German junkers were confidently relying upon the U-boat to end the war. But they have a new reckoning coming. Another resource must be discovered. The manpower of the empire is their last card. And that is rapidly diminishing. Few intelligent people believe that it can long prevail against the combination of forces which it has to face.

OVER THE TOP.

Perhaps everybody expected it. The News did. But Chattanooga's Red Cross drive has gone way over the top before hardly getting started. The \$150,000 mark has been easily passed, and \$175,000 or \$200,000 is just around the corner. And the campaign wasn't begun until Tuesday either.

It's a way Chattanooga has. It is an exhibition of the Chattanooga spirit. The town has seen its duty and done it. We knew it would be so. We predicted that three days would be an easy limit in which to raise our quota.

Chattanooga's heart is with the boys in the trenches. And its purse is at their call.

We are glad to note that arrangements for the erection of a city auditorium again seem on the point of consummation. We are also pleased that it appears possible to secure this much-needed improvement without materially increasing the debt of the community. It has seemed practical to mobilize and convert enough of the city's available resources to make this possible. This seemed to be the only justifiable course. For, while an auditorium is indispensable as a cultural center of a progressive community, the creation of additional public debts at this time should be avoided at almost any hazard. We shall hope that work on this important enterprise will soon be gotten under way.

TIMELY ACTION.

The tide of democracy is gradually swelling in Tennessee. The state committee of the democratic party has felt a touch of the world-wide spirit. At its meeting Thursday, it petitioned the august United States senate to pass the suffrage amendment without further delay. By its action it put itself in harmony with the universal trend toward universal democracy.

This action on the part of the party organization is peculiarly significant at this particular time. It is especially so from its implications. Tennessee has only two senators. One of them is frank and open in his support of the suffrage amendment. The petition cannot be intended for him. It is difficult to avoid the interpretation that it was intended as an admonition to the senior senator to get in out of the rain.

A charge that the committee is trying to embarrass one of our senators will hardly lie since it has on divers occasions manifested a very marked friendliness for his interests. A more rational interpretation is that the committee is trying to convey a gentle hint that his persistent opposition to the cause of democracy, as the president has stated it, is causing embarrassment to his friends.

The order has gone out that everybody must work or fight. The women are already at work, and have always been. They are making no public clamor for their rights. But the men should ungrudgingly stand aside and allow them the universal democratic privilege with the same alacrity that they have shown in helping forward the war for democracy.

MAJ. RAUL LUFBERY.

Those who work or fight beside one are perhaps the best judges of his qualities. Those who observe us every day may form the most intelligent estimate of our character. Americans will therefore read with all the more interest the following tribute to Raul Lufbery by an English aviator who had seen him in action:

"The death of Maj. Raul Lufbery, while a shock to the British and French airmen who knew him, certainly brings the Americans and French and English closer together than ever. It was not my privilege to know Lufbery, but I had frequently seen him in action, and I know there was no more skillful or daring birdman among the flyers of all the nations than he. Lufbery was in the same class with Geymeyer, Gerner, Immelmann and a few others. He had blazed the way, so to speak, in the development of the aeroplane for war. He taught others by his example how to fly and conquer, and his death will be a great loss to the American service."

Lufbery loved adventure for adventure's sake, and the war for freedom readily appealed to his imagination. Long before his own country entered the conflict, he was fighting in the famous Lafayette escadrille. When America went to war, he sought and was given a transfer to the American flying forces. And right worthily did he uphold American fighting traditions and American genius. His name and fame will long be cherished as that belonging to one of the heroes developed by the war.

This English comrade declares that it was such fellows as Lufbery that discovered to the French and English the genius of Americans for air warfare, and furthermore asserts that his observation of the aviation training methods in this country convinces him that Americans will soon be teaching all nations aeronautics. This testimony from a foreigner is refreshing, all the more so because so many of our own people can discern no progress being made.

The foregoing testimonial to Maj. Lufbery is all the more remarkable in that it includes in its galaxy of air heroes the name of Immelmann, an enemy flier. This was a generous and a brave thing to do. But generosity and bravery recognize no national boundary lines.

ONE MORE APPEAL.

Mr. Hoover has asked that an appeal be read in every church and Sunday school in Tennessee at the services Sunday requesting the people to, as nearly as possible, absolutely desist from the use of flour until the new wheat crop is available. The allies' food situation is acute and The News trusts that there will be a prompt and generous response to the appeal. Cornbread and war bread are good substitutes, and doing without flour for a few weeks ought not to be considered a hardship.

In a number of counties, it is said, the merchants have voluntarily discontinued the sale of flour and turned over their stocks to the government. But still results in Tennessee are below expectations. Tennessee is known as the Volunteer State, and Mr. Hoover is making his appeal to the volunteer spirit. He does not want to use any compulsion. Patriotic Tennesseans will not make this necessary. They will gladly meet Mr. Hoover half way.

In his formal announcement as a candidate for governor, Austin Peay declared his opposition to political control of the state's charitable institutions and its highway department.

Much might be said in favor of Mr. Peay's suggestion of non-political administration of these departments. They cannot properly be made a football of politics. Recent developments also incline us to think that the state board of education ought to be divorced from political control. There's no sort of fear that the game of politics will rust from want of exercise. But there is plenty of legitimate work for it to do without enmeshing our institutions unnecessarily.

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OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

NO, SIR, I WOULDN'T SUBSCRIBE TO THE BELGIAN BABIES FUND—WE HAVE OTHER URGENT NEEDS RIGHT HERE IN THIS COUNTRY—



VERY WELL, MR. WAD, JUST TELL ME TO WHICH PHILANTHROPIC FUND I SHALL PRESENT YOUR TIGHT DOLLARS!!



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Home," remarked Dr. Gilbert Gumm, sentimentally, "home is where the heart is."

Mr. Jarr regarded the rising young dentist coldly. "Why is it, then," he asked, "that so many men haven't the heart to go home?"

"Bad teeth," replied the dentist, promptly. "A husband has bad teeth, says, and the result is disaster. The result of a rough life is harsh words, the result of all this is, as Shakespeare says, 'The little rift within the lute, that, getting wider, stops the tone!'"

"Hey, there!" cried Mr. Jarr. "Easy with the quotes, doctor; you're off the key and out of tune! I wasn't Shakespeare said that; it was Tennyson, and he said it something like this: 'The little rift within the lute, that, slowly widening, makes the music mute.'"

"It is of little consequence," replied the young dentist; "both Shakespeare and Tennyson, brainy as they were, had no such opportunity of having their teeth looked after expertly as you have. Before I close my practice and enter my country's service as a lieutenant in the dental corps—and I am expecting my examination every day—I am making few examinations, and am giving special wartime reductions in crown and bridge work. Come to see me. I can reduce a half-dozen of his business cards into Mr. Jarr's reluctant palm. 'Yes,' repeated Dr. Gilbert Gumm. 'Come to see me; bring your wife; bring the children. I will fit their teeth at special rates.'"

As Mr. Jarr had been filling Dr. Gumm's teeth at his table, so to speak, without charge and on many occasions, he regarded the business cards somewhat coldly. "What did you mean by that?" he asked. "I was thinking that, being a bachelor and living in a boarding house, and thus

having no home, was the reason I have no heart," replied Dr. Gilbert Gumm. "I am a dentist, Mr. Jarr; I am going off to the war, and I, though a dentist, can never fill an aching void in a maiden's fond affections."

"Are you spilling that chatter about the Cackleberry girls who are visiting my house?" Mr. Jarr inquired. "If so, chop it! So far as I am concerned those strident flappers from Philadelphia are human parasites to my taste. Why, I care so little what may befall them that I wouldn't even worry if you married them both. Let's turn to a more pleasant subject. What, in your opinion, really started this war that is devastating humanity?"

"Bad teeth," replied the young dentist, promptly. "Bad teeth."

"Did having bad teeth prompt that young assassin to shoot the Austrian grand duke, thus precipitating the Serbian crisis which finally brought on this world war?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Possibly," replied Dr. Gilbert Gumm, "and more than possibly, probably. Having bad teeth, many German men were irritated, irritated, he became an anarchist. As an anarchist he committed the rash and dreadful act that brought the world about our ears. But it was not one individual's bad teeth alone that plunged the world in war. It was the bad teeth of all the illiterate and poverty-stricken peasantry of middle Europe. Did their poverty cause their bad teeth or their bad teeth their poverty? Who can tell? But we can realize this sad and pitiful fact, that, having bad teeth, they suffered, and in suffering they hated, and in hating they fought. Had the statesmen of Europe devoted the revenues of the various nations to encouraging dentistry, to endowing medical colleges, to subsidizing young dentists just starting into practice, the teeth of the peasantry and working classes of Europe would have been in good condition, their health would have been better, their dispositions happier, and they would not have been led to slay men of their neighbor nations by an ambition-maddened military autocracy."

"So?" replied Mr. Jarr. "Here comes Dr. Peay, the estheticist, let's ask him." "Excuse me, I'll check," replied Dr. Gilbert Gumm. "Booms always talks shop!" And he beat a retreat.

INDIRECT WAR CASUALTIES

(New York Evening Post.)
No details have yet reached this country concerning the cause of the death of "Pastor" Charles Wagner. His age was 67, and any violent disease might easily have been too much for him to withstand. But it is at least incredible that a man of his stature had been broken down by the long-drawn tragedy of the war. Soul and body are subtly interlarded; and to such a soul as that of the author of "The Simple Life" the events of the past four years must have brought chagrin and shock. Hope and fear for his beloved Alsace must also have agitated him constantly. If the whole resulted in a weakened vitality, as any physician will admit, that might have done, then Charles Wagner may be numbered among the indirect victims of the war. Types of mind and spirit like his—men such as Roland and Bertrand Russell—cannot see their visions shattered without being cut to the heart. Upon them falls a peculiar moral strain which, when prolonged, may finally lead to an impairment of their physical strength. They grieve, they suffer, some of them succumb.

If one looked about in England for indirect casualties of the war, many could doubtless be identified. A few outstanding names will occur to all. John Redmond might still be alive but for the war. His tragedies, some of them near and personal to him, wrought as they were with his religious and moral convictions, especially in Ireland, visibly broke him down. As he himself said at the end, he died a broken-hearted man. Not such a sorrowful fate was that of Lord Cromer, but there is little doubt that his death, too, was hastened by the war. In addition to everything else, he was carrying the burden of the official investigation into the Gallipoli campaign, with its severe disappointments and heavy losses, and his intense labor in connection with that public duty plainly weakened him. Another eminent Englishman, recently taken from the scene, Lord Curzon, was a man foremost in all liberal policies and plans for international peace and human brotherhood; and it may readily be the case that the pain of witnessing the long-drawn horrors of war was finally more than he could endure.

With us in the United States the

ing deep of the emotions of which we spoke in the case of Pastor Wagner. Fortunately, there are in the heart of man great reserves of endurance and of hope. We see them called into play in the case of the heroic and indomitable old men of our day. Viscount Bryce seems to remain young of soul, and to keep on watching for the signs of the morning. Such an unconquerable veteran as our own Dr. Jacobus shows what can be done by a wide variety of human interests and by incessant labor for others to preserve a brave front in a troublesome time. But it remains true that in many less happily constituted the searching of the war has found weaknesses that sometimes lead to a breaking of the spirit and even to a relaxing of the will to live.

STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

Republicans have come into the political limelight of the state within the week. The state committee was in session Thursday to attend to a more or less perfunctory matter, but the occasion served to start the talking.

Chairman J. Will Taylor, who is a candidate against Congressman Dick Austin, of the Second district, tendered his resignation and was succeeded temporarily by John W. Overall, candidate for governor two years ago. The friends of Mayor James M. Littleton, of this city, were in easy control of the machine, and the probable line of activity for the ensuing season seems dependent upon his pleasure. What course he will recommend has not yet become apparent. A little gubernatorial boomlet has been started for him, however, and it appears that he can have his party's nomination for the asking—if, in fact, a nomination is to be made. His honor has several times cast lingering glances in the direction of Capitol hill, in Nashville, and now that he has tamed his party and is weekly licks from his hand, what he will do with his opportunity becomes a matter of considerable interest and speculation.

Hon. H. Clay Evans, of this city, has several times been mentioned as a senatorial possibility, but stories of his entry into the race are usually made contingent on the mayor's not being a candidate for governor. Within recent years a very close political understanding seems to have developed between the two gentlemen. Mr. Evans is a man of senatorial size, which is something that cannot be said of some others who have been mentioned. Judge H. B. Lindsey, of Knoxville, has, however, been spoken of and he is a man of considerable ability. The probabilities are that the nomination of the state, whatever action is determined upon, will reflect the personal decision of Mayor Littleton.

A breeze of interest was created by the democratic state committee, which also met at Nashville, in its action petitioning the submission of the suffrage amendment. To be sure the suffrage amendment has been in the air for some time, but it indicated the direction of the wind. Gradually appreciation of the fact that women are human beings, and that they are entitled to a voice in the government, is being spread into the comprehension of the masses, and that pure democracy would allot them a share in shaping the laws by which they are to be governed. It is being recalled that in 1848, when the constitution of this state was framed, it was being argued in this country that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed. And the women have governed all the men since that time. It was held by the Massachusetts constitution, a year or so ago, however, that women are not people within the meaning of the law, and that they were not to be satisfied with that sort of a law.

A rumor has been prevalent during the week that there will be another addition to the list of candidates for the democratic nomination for governor before the August primary. This has reference to Hon. George L. Berry, of Hickman county, who is at present on a mission to Europe for the government. Mr. Berry is expected home soon and his friends have been asking the people to await his return with a decision before making up their minds as to a choice for governor. Mr. Berry was a candidate for the nomination four years ago and received a very handsome vote. He is a well-known and a public speaker of decided ability.

Hon. Clyde Shropshire, a few days ago, asked Judge Roberts and Mr. Peay, his opponents, to name their headquarters in Nashville, contribute the expense of maintaining them to the Red Cross and meet him on the stump in a joint discussion of their relative merits as to who should be governor. News dispatches inform us that Judge Peay declined the invitation. Judge Roberts has not been heard from, probably because he has been out in the state. Mr. Shropshire has some reputation as a campaign orator.

No developments have occurred in the senatorial race within the current week. It is still rumored that Gov. Rye is considering the matter of becoming a candidate, and another rumor in connection with the gubernatorial election is that, in the event of the governor's entry, Gen. Charles T. Cates will withdraw from the race. It may be said in this connection, however, that Cates has heretofore vigorously denied any such possibility. He has announced that he will begin a speaking campaign over the state next Friday, beginning at Nashville, and that he is even being awaited with much interest in political circles.

Senator Shields has made no public announcement of any plan, but it is known that he has been actively engaged, though quietly, pushed by his friends. He will probably unite his efforts with theirs a little later in the summer.

Editor The News:

Referring to the reported escape of German interned prisoners from Fort Oglethorpe, a gentleman who is located there intimates to me a very strong possibility that in his opinion those escapes must be attributed to the fact that they had assigned guards to care for these prisoners or are either German themselves or are active sympathizers with the German cause. But be that as it may, there is gross and unbecomingly careless somewhere, and if it is as you are intimating, the German sympathizers in the United States army in an emergency like this, the sooner they are discharged the better, even if it diminishes the numerical strength of the army one-third.

In vain do we plead oath of allegiance, naturalization, etc., for those people, for experience shows that they will not apply, and with their labor facility for making explosives and using them, if we continue to turn them loose upon the country we need not at any time be surprised to see the bellish teachings of the Kaiser bear fruit.

CLARENCE T. WALKER.
Chattanooga, May 23, 1918.

"Muriel feared the other girls in the school would not notice her engagement ring."

"Did they?" Four of them recognized it at once.—London Opinion.